

## NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY FINDINGS FORM

<b>Planning Area:</b>	<b>Panhandle [LOMA]</b>	<b>HMAZ/LMAZ Area:</b>	<b>Lubbock</b>
<b>BDTP: F/MS</b>	<b>SUBPOPULATION: African American women</b>		<b>(1,12)</b>

	# of surveys completed: 12	
	Information from needs assessment surveys	Assessment
<b>Risk Behaviors</b> (13,15,16, 22,24,25, 26,27,28,29 30,33)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8% reported between six and ten partners in the past year. All other respondents indicated one or no sex partners in the previous year.</li> <li>One of the respondents indicated they had a sex partner in the past year who has HIV.</li> <li>25% say they had been treated for an STD in the past year, and all 25% indicated they were treated multiple times in the past year.</li> <li>8% (one respondent) reported engaging in anal sex.</li> <li>60% almost never use a condom for oral sex.</li> <li>30% almost never use a condom for vaginal sex.</li> <li>The top things African American F/MS women said they do to keep from getting HIV are (in order): only have sex with one partner [58%]<sup>1</sup>, don't abuse drugs or alcohol [42%], don't inject drugs [42%], and always use a condom [25%]. Survey respondents indicated a similar pattern of responses for protection against STDs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A low proportion of the respondents reported they have engaged in sex with multiple partners. The number one method respondents indicated for reducing their risk was being in a monogamous relationship.</li> <li>There is a low prevalence of HIV and a moderate prevalence of STDs in the population based on the morbidity profile for this population.</li> <li>Reported condom use is similar to that reported in the risk profile.</li> </ul>

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\*Denotes the factors that influence behaviors (FIBs). See Tab 8 TDH Insert, Selecting and Prioritizing Interventions for a more detailed description.

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<sup>2</sup> Information collected from the Counseling and Testing System for HIV positives, 1999-2000.

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<b>*Knowledge</b> (9,11)	<p>Among African American F/MS women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 83% indicated that anal sex without a condom may increase a person's chance of getting HIV, 50% for getting STDs other than HIV.</li> <li>• 58% and 83% indicated that oral and vaginal sex without a condom, respectively, may increase a person's chance of getting HIV and 50% and 50%, respectively, for getting STDs other than HIV.</li> <li>• 83% indicated that sex-trade work may increase a person's chance of getting HIV, and 58% for getting STDs other than HIV.</li> <li>• 83% indicated that unprotected sex under the influence may increase a person's chance of getting HIV and 58% for getting STDs other than HIV.</li> <li>• 83% indicated sex with more than one partner may increase a person's chance of getting HIV and 58% for getting STDs other than HIV.</li> <li>• 83% indicated that injecting drugs and sharing works may increase a person's chance of getting HIV, 50% for getting STDs other than HIV.</li> <li>• 83% indicated that having sex with men may increase a person's chance of getting HIV and 58% for getting STDs other than HIV.</li> <li>• 75% indicated that engaging in sex with a woman who has engaged in risky behaviors may increase a person's chance of getting HIV and 58% for getting STDs other than HIV.</li> <li>• 83% indicated that blood transfusions may increase a person's chance of getting HIV, 42% for getting STDs other than HIV.</li> <li>• 75% indicated that needle sticks may increase a person's chance of getting HIV, 42% for getting STDs other than HIV.</li> <li>• 83% indicated that a being born to a mother with HIV may increase a person's chance of getting HIV and 50% for getting STDs other than HIV.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Between 75 and 85% of the respondents showed good knowledge of HIV and STD transmission routes. The responses for STD transmission routes are lower than observed in HIV responses.</li> </ul>
<b>*Attitudes &amp; beliefs</b> (10,32,34)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On average, African American F/MS women indicated they strongly agreed that a person should tell their sex partner(s) if they have HIV or an STD whether using condoms or not.</li> <li>• The top reasons African American F/MS women indicated they had sex without a condom are (in order): in a monogamous relationship [17%]<sup>1</sup>, it could damage an existing relationship [8%], and they trust their partner [8%].</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary barriers to condom use were partnership issues such as trust and fear of damage to relationship.</li> <li>• Considering the morbidity rates in this community, and the risk activities, the personal perception of risk may be appropriate.</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>89% indicated they were not likely to get HIV</li> <li>90% indicated they were not likely to get an STD.</li> </ul>	
<b>*Current communication skills</b> (14)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All of the African American F/MS women who responded indicated they have talked about getting HIV with at-least some of their partners.</li> <li>All of the African American F/MS women who responded indicated they have talked about getting an STD other than HIV with at-least some of their partners.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All of the African American F/MS women indicated they have discussed risks for an STD or HIV with their partner. This suggests communication is occurring between F/MS African American women and their partners in this planning area. It should be cautioned that just because communication is occurring, that this communication may not be effective.</li> </ul>
<b>*Social/peer support</b> (17)	<p>When asked who they would tell if they had contracted HIV or an STD other than HIV, the following proportions of African American F/MS women indicated they would tell:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Their family; 89% for HIV, 44% for an STD.</li> <li>Their current partner(s); 82% for HIV, 64% for an STD.</li> <li>Their past partner(s); 100% for HIV, 57% for an STD.</li> <li>Their friends; 83% for HIV, 67% for an STD.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of the respondents reported they would be comfortable telling family, friends and partners if they contracted HIV. The responses for STDs were lower than for HIV, particularly for family.</li> </ul>
<b>Testing history/need for testing</b> (18-23)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>64% of survey respondents indicated they have tested in the past year.</li> <li>Of those who were tested, they tested an average of 1.4 times per year.</li> <li>The top reasons African American F/MS women indicated they have tested are (in order): part of routine care [50%]<sup>1</sup>, and had sex without using a condom [17%].</li> <li>The only reason African American F/MS women indicated they have not tested were that they were not sexually active [8%]<sup>1</sup>.</li> <li>None of those surveyed indicated they have tested positive for HIV.</li> <li>42% of the respondents tested for an STD other than HIV in the past year. Of those testing, they tested an average of 1.8 times a year.</li> <li>60% of the African American F/MS women who have tested for an STD in the past year indicated they have been treated multiple times for an STD in the past year.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Testing proportions for these respondents is high with nearly 65% of this group testing each year. Those who test, do so an average of 1.4 times a year, about one test for every partner reported last year. Emphasis should be placed on getting those who don't test and engage in risky activities to test regularly and overcoming the barriers to their testing.</li> <li>Half of the respondents indicated HIV testing as a preventive behavior, part of routine care.</li> <li>A high proportion of the respondents indicated they were tested for an STD in the</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The top reasons cited for not testing for an STD were (in order): they don't think they are at risk [25%]<sup>1</sup>, don't know where to get tested [17%], don't want to know they have an STD [17%], afraid someone would find out [17%], and afraid it would cost too much to get tested and treated [17%].</li> <li>42% of respondents indicated they have tested for Hepatitis A in the past year, 42% for Hepatitis B, 58% for Hepatitis C, and 58% tested for Tuberculosis. 17% of respondents who didn't test indicated they did not test because they did not believe they were at risk for those diseases and 8% indicated they had no symptoms.</li> </ul>	<p>past year. The frequency of testing (1.8 times a year for those who tested) is equal to the average number of partners reported in the past year, 1.7.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Between 40 and 60% of respondents indicated they have been tested for other diseases in the past year.</li> </ul>
<b>Prevention services currently accessed</b> (19,21) Note: For testing, community-based organizations and corrections were not provided as a response option.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The top four locations African American F/MS women go for an HIV test are (in order): public STD clinic [25%]<sup>1</sup>, other public clinic [17%], and community-based organizations [17%].</li> <li>The top locations African American F/MS women go for an STD test are (in order): public STD clinic [17%]<sup>1</sup>, and community-based organizations [17%].</li> <li>8% of respondents indicated barriers in their community to seeking prevention services. Barriers mentioned included that their friends or family may find out, the town is too big, and they don't have transportation.</li> <li>The locations where African American F/MS women have gotten HIV and STD information are work, community-based organizations, health care providers, counseling and testing sites, and public health clinics at 25%<sup>1</sup> each.</li> <li>The locations where African American F/MS women have gotten information on HIV and STDs that have helped them are: community based organizations [42%]<sup>1</sup>, health care providers [42%], work [33%], and public health clinics [33%].</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The primary source for HIV testing is through publicly funded clinics and community-based organizations.</li> <li>8% of respondents indicated barriers to accessing HIV and STD prevention services.</li> <li>African American F/MS women have accessed HIV and STD prevention information from a wide variety of sources including work, health care providers, and community-based organizations. Survey respondents indicated the most useful information was obtained from community-based organizations and health care providers.</li> </ul>
<b>Prevention needs</b> (35-39)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For those indicating they wanted to know more to help protect them from acquiring HIV, the following activities were requested (in order): basic information on HIV/STDs [75%]<sup>1</sup>, how to have safe sex [42%], how to talk with partners about using condoms [42%], how to use condoms [42%], and drug abuse counseling and treatment [8%].</li> <li>Primary locations where African American F/MS women indicated they would get information on HIV and STDs in the future are (in order): health care</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basic information on HIV/STDs, how to have safe sex, and communication skills training lead the activities wanted by African American F/MS women as needed services.</li> <li>The primary locations where African American F/MS women indicated they would</li> </ul>

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	<p>providers [67%]<sup>1</sup>, public health clinics [58%], community-based organizations [50%], work [50%], counseling and testing centers [50%], drug treatment centers [50%], and other health clinics [50%].</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary locations where African American F/MS women indicated they would NEVER get information on HIV or STDs in the future are (in order): bars [33%]<sup>1</sup>, and work [25%].</li> </ul>	<p>go to get HIV and STD information are health care providers, community-based organizations, work, drug treatment centers, and public health clinics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The primary locations where African American F/MS women would never seek HIV or STD prevention messages are bars and work.</li> </ul>
<b>Specific Information about HIV<sup>+</sup> from HIV<sup>+</sup> risk profiles</b>	<p>Statewide for all HIV positive African American F/MS women<sup>2</sup>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50% of F/MS African American women HIV positive individuals indicated they never used a condom for anal sex, 36% for vaginal sex, and 59% for oral sex.</li> <li>Nearly 23% indicated an STD diagnosis in the past year.</li> <li>36% indicated more than 1 sex partner in the past year.</li> <li>Less than 15% indicated some sex trade work in the past year, primarily selling sex.</li> <li>64% indicated substance use with sex in the past year.</li> <li>Nearly half indicated their partners were at risk, and 32% indicated their partners had multiple partners.</li> <li>The top drugs used during sex were: alcohol [39%]<sup>1</sup>, cocaine [35%] and marijuana [26%].</li> </ul> <p>The number of F/MS positive women in LOMA is too small to accurately report any risk information on them.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proportion of African American F/MS women positives reporting using a condom is similar to that reported in the needs assessment.</li> <li>The proportion of HIV positives with a recent STD diagnosis is significant, approximately one-quarter of all positives having an STD in the past year. This is particularly troublesome considering approximately 40% indicated multiple sex partners in the past year.</li> <li>Nearly half of HIV positive F/MS African American women indicated their partner was at risk.</li> <li>The drugs of choice for HIV positives are alcohol, cocaine, and marijuana.</li> </ul>
<b>Other</b>		

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